FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
ire for the first, and thirty cents for each
ing publication. Advertisers are request-
ate the number of insertions desired, or
e continued till forbid, and charged
ly.
etters to the Editor must be post paid.

Trust Sale.

ay 27th of this month, I will sell at Public
ction, in the town of Fayetteville, one of
rgest and most extensive assortments of

s and Medicines, Dye Stuffs,
atters' Materials, Surgical
Instruments, &c.,

Sale. Also, a quantity of elegant FUR-
NG BAROUCHE and HARNESS, single
rse. Also, a variety of FARMING U-
LS, and two NEGROES, a wench and fel-

MS—$50 and under, Cash; all over, 90
th approved paper, negotiable at Bank.
AMOS KIMBALL, *Agent*
and Auctioneer, for Assignee.
ust 7, 1838. 5ts

Wilmington Advertiser, Salisbury Watch-
d North Carolina Standard will give the
wo insertions, and send their accounts to
rnal Office, Fayetteville.

Boot & Shoe Warehouse.

LADER & LITTLE,
140, WATER STREET.
NEW YORK,

HAVE taken the Old Stand
of *J. M. Hatch & Co.*, and are now
receiving direct from the Manufac-
turers 1000 Cases, comprising *an*
ire and Fresh Stock of BOOTS, SHOES,
sisting in part of—
Calf, Kip and thick BOOTS,
occo and Seal do,
f, Kip and thick Brogans,
set, Kip and thick Shoes,
N. Morocco and Seal Pumps,
ff, Kip and thick Shoes,
's French, Kid and Lasting Slippers,
occo and Seal do,
do do. Walking Shoes,
and Lasting do,
ter and Lasting Boots,
occo and Seal do,
ther Welted Shoes,
er with a complete assortment of Boys',
and Children's Boots, Shoes and Brogans.
—ALSO—
Silk and Wool HATS, Fur and Hair Seal
PAPER, &c., which are offered on the
orable terms for CASH or *approved Paper.*
York, July 28, 1838 5-t15S.

NSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.
DICAL DEPARTMENT.

ring of the Trustees held this day,
N. R. Smith of Baltimore, was unani-
elected to the Chair of the Theory and
in the Medical Department of Transyl-
niversity. Aware of the responsibilities
ing this appointment, the Trustees have
e in announcing to the public, the se-
of a gentleman to fill the vacancy, who is
ly distinguished both as a practitioner and
in his profession. The faculty is thus
tely made up, and at no period of the
of this valuable department of Transylva
it been so thoroughly prepared for im
the substantial practical principles of
e, surgery, anatomy, chemistry, and all
utary branches to a comprehensive course
al instruction.

T. A. MARSHALL,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
gton, July 2, 1838.

Medical Lectures in Transylvania Medical
will commence as usual on the first Mon-
November next.

FACULTY
ery and Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M
fessor, and J. M Bush, M. D., Adjunct
.
ples of Medicine and Medical Jurispru-
by James C. Cross, M. D.
ry and Practice of Medicine, by Nathan R.
M D. late of the University of Maryland
stry of the Jefferson Medical School,
elphia.
etrics and Diseases of Women and Chil-
William H. Richardson, M. D
ria Medica and Therapeutics, by Thomas
ell, M D
istry and Pharmacy, by Robert Peter,

of the teachers will lecture daily—Sab-
xcepted. The entire course in this School
e sum of *one hundred and five dollars.* In
the matriculation fee, which entitles the
to the use of the very extensive library, is
ars. The Dissecting ticket is *ten* dollars,
be taken or omitted at pleasure. The
tion fee, *twenty* dollars.
ider of the Faculty.
J M. BUSH, *Dean.*
gton, July 14, 1838. 5 5w

The Notes of all the solvent Banks in the
which the Students may reside, will be
par.

Female Seminary.

Academic year closed on the 20th instant
will commence again on the 15th of Octo-
It will be thoroughly organized, and a
se of instruction furnished in every de-
nt.
following summary will show the studies
School for the past year:—

Number of Pupils,	80
,	35
ch,	7
,	10
,	14
ing and Painting,	12
metry,	37
ral Philosophy,	20
mistry,	25
nic,	34
sh Grammar,	65
ory,	20
metic,	70
graphy,	20

g, Spelling and Writing—the whole.
position—all of suitable age.
Principal will receive applications for Fe-
achers, and offers his agency to furnish
other from his own Seminary or from the
He would also be glad to aid in their
of education, young ladies who are prepar
each.
R. W. BAILEY.
eville July 24. 3tf

anks for sale at this Office.

Earthenware, China & Glass.
THOMAS J. BARROW,
(IMPORTER,)
No. 35, NASSAU STREET.
New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.
New York, 21st July, 1838. 5-8w

RAIL ROAD IRON,
For sale at the Depository, Charleston.

2000 TONS *RAIL ROAD IRON,* half inch thick by two and a half inches wide. If not sold before the 1st Monday in October next, will then be offered at Auction. Apply at the Office of the S. C. C. & R. R. Co, State street, Charleston.
Charleston, July 27, 1838. 5-10.

NOTICE.
IMPORTANT SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Thos. Cochran, for the purposes therein expressed, I shall, on Saturday the first day of September next, expose to Public Sale, the entire Inventory of FURNITURE belonging to the Lafayette Hotel, comprising every thing necessary to conduct the same The Inventory can be examined and purchased at Private Sale any time previous to the day of Sale. At the same time the Lafayette Hotel will be leased for one or more years, on favorable terms to a responsible tenant. It is thought by many a favorable opportunity for a suitable person disposed to embark in that line of business Any further information can be had on application to the Subscriber.
THO. J. CURTIS, Trustee.
August 1, 1838. 5ts

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me, for the purposes therein set forth, I shall expose to Public Sale for Cash, at the Lafayette Hotel, on Saturday the first day of September next, four likely young NEGRO MEN and two WOMEN, all very valuable as House Servants and Cooks They can be purchased at Private Sale if desired.
In my absence apply to Tho. J. Curtis, Esq.
E. FULLER, Trustee.
August 1, 1838. 5ts

Proposals for Stone.

THE undersigned, or in his absence Hinton James, Esq , will receive until the 15th of September next, proposals for delivering on board of lighters, in the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below the town of Wilmington, 2,000 perches of such stone as would be considered the refuse of quarries. The stone to be heavy and durable, and no stone to weigh less than six lbs.
Also, at the same place, 1,100 blocks of heavy and durable stone, the length of each block to be about eight feet six inches, and its breadth and depth to vary from sixteen to eighteen inches.
Also, 1000 tons of heavy and durable stone, to be delivered at the wharf at Fort Caswell, 500 tons of which to be in blocks weighing not less than one ton each, and the remaining 500 to be composed of stones weighing not less than fifty pounds each.
The delivery of all the above lots of stone to commence by the first of November next.
ALEX J. SWIFT,
Capt U S Engineers.
Wilmington, July 26, 1838. 4 t1S

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1838.

D. McLaurin, Admr of Thorogood Pate, vs. Obedience Gibson. — Original Attachment — Samuel Goodwin and Nathaniel Gibson summoned as Garnishees

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Obedience Gibson, the Defendant in this case, is not a resident of this County in which the attachment was issued: It is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made for six successive weeks, for the said Obedience Gibson to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, and shew cause why Judgment should not be entered up; otherwise the property held as aforesaid, under the aforesaid Attachment, will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.
Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Superior Court of Law, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.
[4] WILLIAM B. COLE, *C. S C.*

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.
AGUE AND FEVER,
And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*
DRY GOODS,
Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT.
Also, a heavy Stock of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.
Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Commission and Forwarding Store.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Belden's interest in the concern of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, will continue the Business on his own account. He offers for sale—

25 HHDS. of MOLASSES,
33 do. SUGAR,
60 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
750 sacks of Liverpool Salt,
35 bbls. of Back-country Whiskey,
20 do. N. E Rum.
E. W. WILLKINGS.
July 17, 1838. 2-2m.

A CARD.

MR THOS. SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1838.

Warren Winslow, vs. Winthrop Eaton } *Or. Attachment.*

Summoned E L & G S. Hubbard, Boggan & Hammond, T. & J. M. Waddill, McCorkle & Hasty, and W B McCorkle, as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Winthrop Eaton, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be entered up against him by default.
Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, A. D 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.
[1] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*

BAROUCHES.
6 NEW Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STARR.
February 14, 1838. 80tf.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

The Bonds.—The New York Evening Post is in a quandary about the recent sale of the U. S. Bank Bonds. It says that Mr. Biddle has made a good bargain—(it was necessary to say this, lest he should have had some credit for helping the government "in its utmost need.") But then Mr. Woodbury must be lauded, and so it declares that *he* has made a good bargain likewise. Now this is exactly what we said, and yet the Post sneers at our remarks. We must wait until the administration prints get their cue; at present they are evidently at fault, not knowing whether it is best to praise the United States Bank for helping the government, or condemning it for buying its own paper.—*U. S. Gazette.*

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. Aug. 3.

Shocking Accident.—We understand that Mr. Wm. Goodwin, an aged and respectable citizen of this county, a few days since, while sitting on the levers of his wheat machine, driving the horses attached, had his feet caught in the cog-wheels of the horse power, and his legs and feet so shockingly mangled that it was necessary to amputate each of them just below the knees. Although nearly 75 years of age, he bore the operation with great nerve and fortitude, and being of good constitution and prudent habits, there is every prospect of his speedy recovery.—*Adv.*

MOBILE, July 27.

Steamboat Explosion.—The boiler of the Mary Express exploded on Wednesday, at Blakely, while waiting for the mail. About two feet of the entire boiler was rent—the wheel-house blown to fragments, and a part of the upper deck. The chimney was carried at least about one hundred feet high, and fell into the river—pieces of the pipes and deck were thrown several feet beyond the boat. There were about twenty passengers, all of whom miraculously escaped.
The explosion was owing to the *insufficiency of the Boiler*—it being (we are informed) one of the boilers that came from the Tom, and which formerly exploded at the same place. The boiler where the rent was made, is not thicker than common sheet iron. Had not many of the passengers been at the public house at the moment of explosion, several lives must have been lost.
Examiner.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

HINTS TO MY NIECES.—No. 4.

DEAR GIRLS—From the consideration of duties we will proceed to the subject of amusements. Youth has been likened to the season of Spring, and the comparison is beautiful and true. The earth released from the wintry cold is softened by the returning warmth of the sun, whose rays, penetrating into the ground, quicken into a happy existence the seeds concealed beneath the surface. The buds swell, the blossoms spring forth, the leaves come out on the barren branches, and the trees resume their wonted flourishing state. The herbs show their tender heads, the flowers yield their fragrance, the air brings with it a softness grateful to the senses, and "with joyous living things swarms," while the earth puts on an aspect of beauty and verdure.

Youth in its freshness, buoyancy and tenderness is operated upon by sensible things around. The sunshine of hope cherishes the blossomings of expectation which are to mature into the fruits of enjoyment. Gladness rules the spirits, gaiety and hilarity prevail in the manners, and in the glow of health there is need of aliment to supply its bounding vigor and joyous aspirations. It readily joins in the proffered delights of society, and while engaged in them, the only danger is that in the pursuit and continued excitement, it may not distinguish the false from the true, but may convert the quiet current of healthful and innocent recreation into "the loose stream of false enchanted joy."

There are useful and ornamental amusements which may serve to interest and divert. I do not now allude to the THEATRE or to the BALL ROOM. The theatre as at present constituted is not the place for the female. Under a rigid restriction and a constant supervision it might prove of advantage "to mend the heart," but as policy now dictates, it is not the improvement of public morals, but the advancement of private interests that regulates and sustains it. Valuing as I do the female sensibility and delicacy, I cannot consent that they should be subjected to rudeness or meet with pain. When a pure moral spirit shall pervade the writings of dramatists it may be time to visit the theatre, *but not till then.* My objection to the ball room is this; you meet in a mixed assembly, you are introduced to persons of whose characters you are ignorant, an acquaintance results from this, and by frequent resorts to the same places you seek for admiration, you are

"On the frothy surge
Of fashion tossed,"

and you become the giddy creatures of frivolity.

There are amusements which may be called elegant accomplishments which are not only productive of pleasure at home, but which are of essential service in introducing you into society, and rendering your intercourse with it agreeable, instructive and profitable. *Drawing* and *Music* are of themselves calculated to render your time agreeable. If you possess a taste for either of these arts, cultivate it, for you are preparing for yourselves a fund which will increase your joy and pleasure. There is a charm in the transferring to the canvass the features of the friends whom you esteem, or in sketching the landscape in its beauty or grandeur, and in contemplating the efforts of art as they are ushered forth from your hands, you can be gratified without vanity at your success. Music too presents its attractions. You can gratify parental fondness and brotherly or sisterly affection by your readiness to enliven the fireside with your minstrelsy, and when in society you can confer pleasure by your compliance with friendly solicitations.—Are your hearts in a whirl of joyous emotions? You can chasten the high tone of feeling by a resort to the soft and harmonious tones of music. Are you in despondency? Betake yourselves to music, and as you touch the chords of the instrument, the chords of feeling will vibrate, your gloominess will cease, and your hearts will feel the power of the potent gift. But it is not as matters of amusement only that these things be pursued. In this land, the man of ease and competency to-day, by the fluctuation of affairs, to-morrow may be the man of woe and poverty, his family be compelled to quit the conveniences, delights and enjoyments of their once most happy home, and to be separated and scattered afar. In such a case, (and I could point you to some proofs of the fact) honest pride will not consent to be the recipient of charity, but will use its acquirements for its own support and for the relief of those who by ties more closely endeared by the reverses that befal them, have a claim upon their exertions.

Reading is one of the most important items in the list of useful and elegant accomplishments. It includes not only an acquaintance with the elements of knowledge but the study of the higher branches in which new fields of learning will be spread before you, which you may traverse in delighted wonder, and where you may collect fruits whose fragrance will not wither. The rise and fall of nations; the increase of civilization; the spread of science; the firmament with its great and lesser fires; the earth in its variety of herb, plant, flower and tree; the examination of the operations of the mind, its progress, improvement and exaltation, all present claims upon your time and application. You may study them deeply and intently and then be constrained to acknowledge how inadequate is human skill to discover all that might be made manifest. You can derive pleasure and be inquisitive and communicative without incurring the charge of pedantry. Indeed, I consider an acquaintance with these subjects as essential to a correct perception of human life in its variety of pursuits and duties.

Poetry and *Fiction* may be perused, but with some restrictions. If you ponder over volumes in which are depicted scenes of excitement having an existence only in the fevered brain of the writer; if you are endeavoring to feast the mind on pages, where is but

"Miserable incident at war
With nature, with itself, and truth,"

you will find the banquet to be one of disappointment, for you are encouraging a sickly taste.—From the varied works almost daily brought to public notice, you can select those a perusal of which will cultivate and correct your taste, strengthen your minds and enlarge your sympathies. The writings of some of your sex offer irresistible attractions. The lofty and pure musings of the harpist Mrs. Hemans: the effusions of Mrs. Sigourney devoted to the cultivation of the domestic morals, and to the strengthening of religious principle; the just delineations of character; the impressive expositions of the power of truth, of virtue and of affection in the writings of Miss Sedgwick; the joyous and graceful strains in which Miss Gould so beautifully and so happily "points a moral;" the richness of fancy, the variety of information, the exquisite perception of nature, the adherence to truth, which characterize the writings of Mrs. Child, Ware, Hale, Gilman and others, present claims of high value for your consideration. In a studied perusal of their works, you will find that which will be productive of healthiness to the mind. But if you would study Poetry in its purity and inimitable excellence, if you would seek for the touches of nature, which human ingenuity cannot invent or human knowledge unfold, you must look to the *Bible;* for, independent of its inspiration, it has in beauty and sublimity, in tenderness and simplicity, in truth and power, that which the collected wisdom of the universe cannot hope to equal.

Study economy, neatness and simplicity in your attire. The observation may be supposed to be entitled to little credit, but it is nevertheless correct and true, that an opinion of the character is frequently formed from the dress of the individual. Engage in those recreations which are necessary to maintain health. Exercise with moderation, and as far as possible with regularity. Blend duty with amusement, while you foster and bring into lively exercise the social feelings of your nature. Enjoy the pure pleasures which may be within your reach, and create for yourselves new sources from which by a right direction enjoyment may flow. In all things be observant of *propriety.* I do not mean the cold and exclusive system which fashion prescribes for its votaries, and which is only pursued within its precincts, because without it the loss of station might be the result, but I refer to that feeling which quickens a perception of right and wrong, and teaches that "Decorum in every thing is every thing."

Let me ask of you again not to consider me as the severe moralist, but to think and to feel that my design is to point out the ways in which you may gather the fruits of wisdom and peace. I would increase the joyousness of your period of existence by opening sources for its cheerful and continued developement; I would store your minds with principles which may fortify you against the difficulties and dangers of life; I would make your hearts the abode of innocence and happiness.—And if false pleasure attempted to allure or to cast her mantle of deceit over you, you would be secured against temptations, for your hearts would be safe in their purity.

"Like some bright star beyond the cloud
That strives to dim its vestal flame,
Yet high above its misty shroud,
Its home in heaven is still the same."

S.

JUDGES MARSHALL AND STORY.

In Miss Martineau's recently published volume, there is the subjoined reference to the two great heads of American jurisprudence:

"Our active-minded, genial friend, Judge Story, found time to visit us frequently, though he is one of the busiest men in the world—writing half a dozen law books a year; having his full share of the business of the Supreme Court upon his hands; his professorship to attend to; the District Courts at home and in Massachusetts, and correspondence which spreads half over the world. His talk would gush out for hours, and there was never too much of it for us; it is heartfelt, so lively, so various; and his face all the while, notwithstanding his gray hair, showing all the nobility and ingenuousness of a child's. There is no tolerable portrait of Judge Story, and there will not be. I should like to bring him face to face with a person who entertains the common English idea how an American looks and behaves. I should like to see what such an one would make of the quick smiles, the glistening eye, the gleeful tone, with passing touches of sentiment; the innocent self-complacency, the confiding affections of the great American lawyer. The preconception would be totally at fault.

With Judge Story sometimes came the man to whom he looked up with feeling little short of adoration—the aged Chief Justice Marshall. There was almost too much mutual respect in our first meeting; we knew something of his individual merits and services; and he maintained through life, and carried to his grave, a reverence for women, as rare in its kind as in its degree. It had all the theoretical fervour and magnificence of Uncle Toby's, with the advantage of being grounded upon an extensive knowledge of the sex. He was the father and grandfather of women; and out of this experience he brought not only the love and pity which their offices and position command, and the awe of purity which they excite in the minds of the pure, but a steady conviction of their intellectual equality with men; and with this, a deep sense of their social injuries. Throughout life he so invariably sustained their cause, that no indulgent libertine dared to flatter and humour; no sceptic, secure in the possession of power, dared to scoff at the claims of women in the presence of Marshall, who, made clear-sighted by his purity, knew the sex better than either.

"How delighted we were to see Judge Story bring in the tall, majestic, bright-eyed old man! old by chronology, by the lines on his composed face, and his services to the Republic, but so dignified, so present to the time, that no feeling of compassionate consideration for age dared to mix with the contemplation of him. The first evening he asked me much about English politics, and especially whether the people were fast ripening for the abolition of our religious establishment, an institution which, after a long study of it, he considered so monstrous in principle, and so injurious to true religion in practice, that he could not imagine that it could be upheld for any thing but political purposes. There was no prejudice here, on account of American modes being different; for he observed that the clergy were there, as elsewhere, far from being in the van of society, and lamented the existence of fanaticism in the United States; but he saw the evils of an establishment the more clearly, not the less from being aware of the faults of the administration of religion at home. The most animated moment of our conversation was when I told him I was going to visit Mr Madison, on leaving Washington. He instantly sat upright in his chair, and with beaming eyes began to praise Mr. Madison. Madison received the mention of Marshall's name in just the same manner; yet these men were strongly opposed to each other in politics, and their magnanimous appreciation of each other underwent no slight or brief trial."

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

QUESTIONS OUT OF A POLITICAL CATECHISM.

QUESTION. Pray, sir, what politics do you profess?

ANSWER. Sir, I am a *democrat.*

Q. In what does your democracy consist?

A. To be "all things [at times] to all men." To advocate the establishment and utility of a national bank in 1816, and to repudiate it in 1838. To oppose a Sub-Treasury in 1834, and to laud it to the skies in 1837. To advocate the democracy of August and September, 1837, as then declared and expounded by the Albany and New York republican committees, and to advocate what it was declared and expounded to be by the republican committees in December, 1837, after the Loco Focos (which were till then *the tail-end of all parties,* as pronounced by the Globe and Argus,) were admitted into our ranks.

Q. What, then, is your definition of a Loco Foco?

A. The present definition is equivalent to *democrat.* Before this was found out by Van Buren to be the case, we called them Agrarians, Fanny Wright-men, Infidels, Radicals, Flour-barrel party, &c.; but Mr. Ming and Mr. Slamm, and their associates, satisfied Mr. Van Buren they were the true Democratic party, and, therefore, the Conservatives were turned out by the party.

Q. What do you mean by *Conservatives?*

A. I mean a party that supported Van Buren for President, through thick and thin, and afterwards would not *obey* his orders to support the Sub-Treasury system.

Q. What do you mean by the *Sub-Treasury system?*

A. I mean a system that would concentrate the whole money power with the sword, in the hands of the Executive, and ruin all the banks—a power that would enable the Executive to accumulate patronage and power to an extent that would perpetuate *him* and *us* in office.

Q. I thought that the Constitution gave Congress the power of regulating the Treasury?

A. So it did, according to its *ancient* construction, but we have found a shorter way, that is, "to construe the Constitution as we understand it." And surely the party can only understand it in such a manner as it shall answer best *the good of the party.* Ask Mr. Butler—the *former,* I mean the *present* Attorney General of the United States *till September*—whether this is not the true definition; and Mr. Butler is certainly the best expounder of constitutional law we have ever had in the country.

Q. Is then the Constitution to be so construed as to subserve only the interests of *the party?*

A. Certainly.

Q. Has not the *country* at large something to say about this affair?

A. The *country* at large has nothing to do with it. We, the *democracy,* are *the country* in its proper and legitimate sense.

Q. In what dictionary do you find your definition?

A. In no dictionary. We want no such trash as Webster's, Walker's or Johnson's dictionaries. They were all rank *aristocrats,* and that is enough for the true democracy.

Q. Do you hold to the doctrine that the *democracy of numbers,* or, as H. Bleecker quaintly calls it, *King numbers,* is the true test in a republican country as to what the People want and ought to have?

A. It was once the doctrine when our party was in the *majority,* but it has been since exploded.

Q. Why so?

A. Why—because—because it is rather now an inconvenient doctrine.

Q. Please explain?

A. Well, if the truth must out, we have lost already twenty States in the recent elections, and we are confoundedly afraid that we shall soon lose the remaining six. We now incline to the opinion that the "*minority* of numbers" should govern.

Q. Do you consider a President's orders and opinions to be always definitive and conclusive upon the party?

A. Certainly; so long as he professes *our* democracy.

Q. What do you consider the Bible of your democracy?

A. The Globe and Argus.

Q. Do you believe all they say?

A. Certainly.

Q. But when they contradict themselves, how do you then manage?

A. We take their *last* assertions to be the true democracy. We follow, in this, the Revised Statutes, (and remember Mr. Butler was one of the revisers,) "the *last* clause, or section, shall prevail."

Q. Good day, sir; I may ask you, perhaps, at another time, a few more questions.

A. I shall answer them with great pleasure.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.

Steamboat Accidents.—On Sunday night, at about 12 o'clock, the steamboats Motto and Pekin, the former coming up the Ohio, and the latter going down, came in collision about 100 miles below the city. The Pekin sunk immediately to the top of her lower cabin, and the Motto would have sunk also had she not been run ashore.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, AUG. 6.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steam ship Great Western from Bristol 21st ult., 8 o'clock in the evening, reached the Quarantine Ground at 9 o'clock, A. M. yesterday, with 130 passengers, making the passage in 14½ days, or a fortnight and 13 hours.—Her passage out was made in less than thirteen days. She brings as much freight as she could carry. Among the passengers are the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Matthews (late Madam Vestris.) The Sirius arrived out in little more than 15 days.

An estimate of receipts from passages, &c., on board the Great Western—130 passengers at £35 or $175 each, would give $22,750 in passage money. This, with her Letters and Freight will make out a profitable trip, that will amazingly quicken the eagerness of our People for Atlantic steam ship building.

The Cotton market had receded a little, and the stock on hand at Liverpool was large. The agency of the United States Bank, held about one hundred and eighty thousand bales. It is to this fact, probably more than any other, that the market is so well sustained as it is. Had these agents come into market with their stocks, prices must have been knocked down to even a much lower point, than it now is. The Southern planter and merchant has no doubt been greatly benefitted by the firm course the Bank has taken. Up to the sailing of the Great Western, the receipts of Cotton had been large. As the crop has now mostly gone forward, the receipts from this country now to January next, must be very small.

The weather in England had been excellent for the crops up to the 17th ult., when the weather was cold and stormy for a day or two, without affecting the crops. On the 20th the weather was favorable. The prospect is a fair average crop in Great Britain.

A gentleman returned in the Great Western who left New York only 39 days since, having passed 12 of the days in visiting England. The Great Western brought an immense pile of letters. Letters which left here July 1st, in the Sirius, were answered by the Great Western in the short time of 35 days.

The Great Western Steam Ship Company have taken steps to increase its capital from £250,000 to £1,000,000.—They have contracted for the immediate building of three large and splendid steam-ships, to run between Cork and New York in conjunction with the British Queen; they are to be christened President, Great Britain, and United States. The keel of the President has been already laid; she is to measure 2028 tons.

THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This stupendous steam ship, commanded by Capt. Roberts, formerly of the Sirius, arrived at Port Glasgow, and has gone into dock, where she is to receive her machinery. The Queen was towed to Plymouth, from Gravesend, by the Vulture steamer. Betwixt these places she had foul winds. At Plymouth the Vulture left, and the Queen then came right round by the Land's End herself in fine style, carrying all sail, and beating every vessel in her way, especially a French brig, which attempted to complete with her for some time. Having arrived at the tail of the bank early on Saturday morning, she was towed into the wet dock at eleven by the Samson steamer, the top of whose funnel, it was observed, just reached the top of the Queen's paddle-box. It is thought she will not be ready to sail as early as announced, and that the Tiger will take her place.

The Bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, from the Lords, has been twice read in the Commons.—Great Britain will have the honor of going ahead in this great step of civilization.

Hon. Richard Rush sailed for New York in the Mediator, July 19th. The London Times will probably be less rabid now, and less minute in its attacks upon American Banking Institutions, American credit, and character.

John Van Buren, the son of the President, is, we see, *feted* in common with the Duke de Nemours, Prince Esterhazy, Prince Schwartzenburg, the Dukes of Dalmatia, Wellington, and others. At the Grand Entertainment to the Ambassadors at Guildhall, by the Corporation of London, John is set down among the very chosen few on the right hand of the Lord Mayor.

Mount Vesuvius has exploded once more. It has now been in a state of eruption long enough to threaten Everton and Low-hill with the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii, but it continues as popular as ever, being far the best pyrotechnic exhibition ever witnessed in that neighbourhood.

A letter from Alexandria, of the 17th June, states a fire had broken out at Cairo on the 23d, and consumed upwards of 600 houses. The quarter inhabited by the Franks had been almost entirely destroyed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 14.

There has been only a moderate demand for Cotton this week, and we have had a dull, languid market. Holders of American meet the buyer fairly, but do not evince a disposition to press sales, and the week closes with but very little variation from last, although in the middle and common qualities of American, partial sales have been made at ⅛d, per lb. decline. The demand for Brazils has been limited, and the market, generally, is ⅛d to ¼d lower. Very little has been doing in Egyptian but prices continue steady at the quotations of the last two or three weeks. There have been taken on speculation 250 American, and 800 American, 300 Surat, and 50 Bengal for export. The Cotton market has to-day, been dull, without change in prices. The sales are 2,505 bales.

16th—The sales to-day are about 3500 bags.

17th—The demand for cotton to-day has been limited, without any material alteration in price. The sales are 2,500 bags, chiefly American.

18th—The sales this day were about 2000 bags at previous rates, and the market generally wore a heavy appearance. The particulars are not worth notice.

19th—The cotton market continues very dull, and inferior descriptions of American cotton have declined slightly in price. The sales to-day are 2,000 bags.

JULY 20, 1838.

The proceedings in our cotton market continue limited and uninteresting. All speculative operations appear to be suspended by the weight of our stock, and the constant succession of arrivals. Indeed, whilst supplies come forward materially exceeding the consumption and export, it is not to be expected that many purchases will be made predicated on the chance of enhancement. We, however, experience from day to day a regular demand from spinners, to an extent that denotes unwillingness on their part to be much further reduced in stock of cotton; and the firmness still evinced by the principal importers, doubtless contributes to increase that unwillingness. Spinners have certainly been for some time our chief customers, and their purchases have been not only on a scale nearly commensurate to the consumption, but in general considerably beyond their actual wants. Hence it is that prices, notwithstanding the apathy of dealers and speculators, have of late been subject to a little decline, and in the present week the sales have commonly been at steady rates. The concessions made have been, we are persuaded, few, and none exceeding ⅛d per lb. Some improvement, it is said, has taken place in the demand for yarn, and goods are saleable, but prices of both yarn and goods, especially of the former, are scarcely maintained, because of the dullness which prevails in our market for the raw material. Nothing has been done here in this article since last Friday on speculation, but 660 bales American and 300 Surat have been sold for exportation.

From the 14th to the 20th instant, inclusive, the sales altogether are computed at 19,760 bags, 5750 Upland at 5⅞ to 8¼.

The import in the same time amounts to 47,917 bags.

Our present stock of cotton, amounts to 525,710 bags, viz. 437,800 American, 42,700 Brazil, 2,500 Egyptian, 28,400 East India, and 1300 Demerara West India, &c. A year ago it amounted to 392,900 bags, viz. 262,500 American, 41500 Brazil, 21900 Egyptian, 5500 East India, and 12000 Demerara, West India &c.

Import—From the 14th to the 20th inst. inclusive—From Savannah 13822, Charleston 2281; Beaufort N. C. 1907; New York 1535; N. O. 12369; Mobile 10065; Ceara 1041; Nassau 76, Alexandria 2318; Bombay 2503.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.

Troubles in Havana and Porto Rico.—The steam ship Natchez having been detained at Key West for want of fuel, a schooner was despatched to Havana to procure a supply of coal. The officer sent in command of the schooner, stated on his return to Key West, that there had been some serious disturbance among the troops at Havana. The circumstances and particulars had been kept a secret as far as possible by the public authorities, so that nothing certain had transpired as to the cause or origin of the affair. This much is ascertained, that a conspiracy was detected among the troops and officers of several regiments garrisoning the Moro Castle, through the treachery of one of the individuals implicated. They were, it is supposed, dissatisfied with the removal of General Tacon, but this is all conjecture. The discovery of the treason led to the most rigorous measures on the part of the new Governor, Espeleta, to crush it in the bud. The gates were immediately shut upon the regiments in their barracks, and the fort which they garrisoned converted into their prison.—Eighty of the ringleaders were seized and executed on the spot, and as many more were detained under arrest, awaiting a confirmation of their guilt. From the frequent and heavy firing heard from the fort, it was supposed that a severe conflict took place between the conspirators and the Government force. In Havana the disturbance produced among the inhabitants great agitation and excitement, heightened by the mystery with which it was shrouded. On the departure of the schooner, all was quiet, the insurrection having been effectually put down by the energy and promptitude of General Espeleta.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The Bedouin Arabs.—The Bedouin Arabs, whose performances created such excitement in London, arrived in this country last week in the packet ship St. James, and made their first appearance at the Park Theatre on Monday evening. The Gazette thus notices their performance:

The Park Theatre has made no mistake this time. There has never been any thing in New York like this wonderment. The Bedouins are beyond even the astonishment they have excited in France. There is nothing to be compared with them on earth, or in the waters underneath it. How it is with the heavens that overhang us, we should'nt like to say—at all events there is nothing but a chimney swallow can come up to these creatures, and it is doubtful whether even he could cut air quite so adroitly. There are three of these children of Ishmael, and we have been brushing up our arithmetic to see by the rules laid down in "permutation of quantities," the number of changes it is possible for them to make. The result has only bewildered us; for this same trio—only two of them in fact tried the experiment—actually put themselves into about thirteen thousand postures, more or less. They will fill the theatre as often as they appear.

Novel Sight.—Yesterday the Elephant attached to the Menagerie of Mr. Hobby, which has been exhibited here for several days past, not feeling disposed to trust his person on board the ferry boat plying between Norfolk and Portsmouth, resolutely refused to budge from the wharf, and bade defiance to the threats and repelled the coaxings of his master. It was at last determined to conduct him to the water's edge near Town Point, and let him work his own passage in the water, which he did in a very handsome and business like style. A boat accompanied him, not to pick him up, as was the design of the one that attended Byron in his swim from Sestos to Acydos, or the late aquatics at Brooklyn, but merely to guide his motions in the water. It is well for his 'eburnean majesty' that the Explorers have dropped down, or else they might have taken him up for a strange craft. While swimming, his long snout protruding out of the water, his motions resembled those of a porpoise. Refreshed by his bath, and in good spirits, he landed safely on the Portsmouth side.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

About the only true statement made by Dr. DUNCAN, of Ohio, in the profligate speech which has recently been published by him, is the following, which is, no doubt, a very conclusive defence of the administration.—

"I live near a river called the Little Miami; and into it there empties a creek called Sycamore. I fish in the river, and my boy catches minnows in the creek for bait."

The Athens Courier sagely contends that the Governor ought to appoint Gen. Carroll to fill out Senator Grundy's time instead of Mr. Foster, because, quoth the editor, Mr. Grundy was elected as an administration Senator for six years, and it is due to the administration that his place should be supplied, for the balance of the term, at least, by one of its friends! "A second Daniel come to judgment!"—*Nashville Whig.*

THE GLOBE AND THE NAVY.

A few days ago, the official paper at Washington volunteered, totally without provocation, a most violent attack upon the officers of the Navy. The language of this attack is, to the last degree, insulting and offensive, and has excited no little indignation amongst the class of gallant men against whom it is directed. The following is a part of the article in which the compeers of Hull, Jones, Rogers, Bainbridge and Decatur are spoken of by an arrogant and inflated editor.

From the Globe of the 1st instant.

We are assured, and believe, that there is [in the Navy] a total want of that *esprit du corps* without which there can be nothing high or ennobling in the profession of arms. Instead of the generous avarice of glory which should inspire every true sailor, it is said that a mean and pitiful jealousy, equally degrading to the man and the profession, pervades all classes of officers: that, instead of cherishing the reputation of every member as a part of their own, and viewing with complacency any favor accorded to merit or services, it is their habit to contemplate it with a scowl of envy, as an unmerited reward, earned without desert, and conferred without discrimination. A service constituted of such materials, and disorganized by such unworthy principles of discord, can neither merit nor receive the affection and respect of a great and generous nation. It contains within itself the seeds of its own mortality; or, if it exists at all, must dwindle out a life of contempt and insignificance.

We are furthermore assured, by our own observation and from information derived from authentic sources, that there is a disposition in too many of our young officers, most especially, to decline, or (in other terms) to *skulk* from service; or at least from all service but such as they may be pleased to think agreeable, or worthy of their pretensions, real or imaginary. This disposition is said to be most alarmingly apparent during the present season of the year, and a most alarming epidemic rages among them, which can only be cured by a sojourn for a month or two at the White Sulphur Springs.

The young gentlemen of the Navy—so, at least, says common report—seem to have forgotten that when they received their commissions they gave themselves to their country; that, in return for rank, maintenance, and rewards, she has a right to their entire services, and to the sacrifice of their lives in her defence or honor. They seem to think—so we are told—that the motives and feelings which impel a man to handle a spade or a shovel for his daily bread are those which inspire him to wield his sword in the service of his country; and that inasmuch as a lazy lout skulks from his work whenever he can live without, so the defender of his country has a right to quarter himself upon her, feed on her vitals, get as much out of her as he can, and do as little for her as possible. With such a spirit, or rather absence of all spirit, deeply rooted and daily gaining ground in the service, neither Mr. Dickerson nor any other man living can bring back the Navy to the high water mark of glory where it once floated, the admiration of the world. It is impossible to make heroes of men who adopt the maxims and principles of cobblers and tinkers.

We particularly call attention to the last line of this quotation. "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE," says the Globe, "to make heroes of men who adopt the maxims and principles of COBBLERS and TINKERS." It is by such inadvertent slips of the pen that the real temper of the Globe is exhibited. Such a sentence in a Whig paper would have been sounded through the country as a declaration of war against all the honest industry of the nation.

But it is easy to understand the cause of this libellous attack. The officers of the Navy, with such inglorious exceptions as Elliott and one or two others, are all opposed in politics to the administration.—They are gentlemen. They cannot tolerate the vulgar insolence of the people who now degrade the high places of the government. They have beheld, with loathing and disgust, the imbecile administration of the affairs of their branch of the public service by a Branch, a Woodbury, and a Dickerson, and, with the frankness of their profession, they have given expression to their dissatisfaction. It is this that excites the ire of the Globe. If they could be mean and truckling to power—if they could forget the honor and dignity of the service and take up arms in behalf of the administration, we should hear no complaint. As this is not in their nature, they must expect, as a matter of course, to be abused by the Globe.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

THE WAR UPON THE NAVY.

The Madisonian takes a just view of the late gross and malignant attack upon the Navy by the Official Government paper, when it speaks of it in yesterday's number, as follows:

"We believe the attack of the official organ is wholly unmerited; every charge we believe to be untrue, and the whole deserves to be treated as a gross aspersion of the character of as brave, chivalrous, and high-minded a corps as ever honored a country or graced the annals of fame. The Navy of the United States is endeared to its country by every tie that can bind valor to gratitude. It is rich with the trophies of imperishable renown—not one dark spot can be found on its broad disk, and throughout the civilized world it is respected and honored. Around this noble column that lifts its head above every sea, is entwined the glory and gratitude, the love and hope of the American People. The sacrilegious hand that dares to profane this shield of honor will be scourged by an indignant country. The arm, that has ever been stretched in war to defend the rights of freemen, deserves and will receive protection in turn, wherever the foul breath of malice shall assail it beyond its avenging reach."

"Cobblers and Tinkers."—The disparaging use of these terms, by the Globe, in reference to the gallant spirits engaged in the naval service of our country, brings to mind an anecdote, touching the use of the same terms, by some of the English tories, after the close of the revolutionary war. It was thus: Not long after the peace of 1783, a play was brought out at Covent Garden Theatre, in London, the design of which was to ridicule the Yankees. It happened that on the occasion of its first representation, a number of American sea captains and sailors were in the house. In the course of the play the army of the United States was spoken of with contempt, and its officers denounced as *"cobblers and tailors."* John Bull of course shook his sides at points like this, but his merriment was of brief duration. No sooner had the words just quoted been pronounced, than the yankee shipmasters rose up, swinging their hats and exclaiming, *"Great Britain conquered by cobblers and tailors, huzza!" "Great Britain conquered by cobblers and tailors, huzza!"* The effect may be imagined. The piece was done for.—*Com. Adv.*

The unwillingness of persons above forty to remember facts and persons, with which and whom they were contemporary, has been happily called by a wit, "the darkness of the *middle ages.*"

Whig Aristocracy.—We have often been struck with the exceeding absurdity of the charge made against the Whig party of being led by aristocrats and lordlings. This system is a part of the tactics of the Loco Focos, and is, we suppose, defended upon the ground of its necessity, as men generally excuse their deviations from the right. But look at its absurdity.

Mr. Clay, who, perhaps, under present circumstances, may be considered the most prominent of the "Whig leaders," as the Loco Focos choose to denominate gentlemen of talents connected with the party, owes nothing to the accident of birth or fortune. He was born in poverty, and his first efforts to attain a high place amongst his fellows were made under the stimulus of indigence and want. He has never forgotten his humble origin. He is one of the noblemen of nature, but neither the honors of which he has been the object, nor the homage which is cordially paid to his commanding energy and talents, have ever made him arrogant or presumptuous. Even when at the zenith of his fame, the republican simplicity of his manners gained for him the title of the "Great Commoner," a name full of distinction and renown.

Mr. Webster, who occupies a position of similar exaltation, was of an origin equally humble. His father was a plain and unpretending tiller of the soil, poor in the world's goods, and not even an ambitious dreamer. Mr. Webster's whole life and conduct are in consonance with the condition from which he sprang. His manly and even gigantic form tells of the severe and healthful labor which gave rigidity to his nerves and fitted him for the laborious employments in which his life has been spent. After passing through all the dazzling paths of politics and statesmanship, the simplicity of his taste has led him to return to the occupation in which he passed his boyhood and youth. Like Mr. Clay he is a farmer.

Gen. Harrison, it is true, traces his blood to a parent lake of illustrious distinction. He is the son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence. This is, indeed, a parentage worth coveting. But this circumstance did not satisfy his ambition. He was not content with the renown of his ancestry. Before he had attained the age of manhood, he left his parental abode for the dangers and trials of the West—then a howling wilderness. His whole life, there, has been a life of labour, of peril, of honor. And now, in his old age, this aristocrat, like his illustrious compeers, has sought an honored retirement in the peaceful pursuits of an agricultural life.

These are the Whig aristocrats, of whose lordly disposition and rapacious designs, the present party in power bid the nation to beware!—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Aristocracy.—Several of the leading Whig members of Congress, and other public and prominent men of Ohio, having been denounced as "Whig Lordlings," by the Treasury papers of that State, one of the Whig editors has answered the libel in a manner equally summary and satisfactory:

"Now, who are the leading Whigs of Ohio? With scarcely a solitary exception, they were obscure boys, born amid want, and thrown upon the world in early life, to struggle onward and upward by themselves. Such were Harrison, Ewing, Vance, Morrow, Corwin, and a host of the distinguished men of the State.

True! General Harrison's birth was "illustrious"—he was the son of a Signer of the Declaration; and he was aided by his friends in acquiring an education. But here the appliances of wealth ceased. With his knapsack on his back, a youth in his teens, he crossed the Alleghanies, sought the camp of Wayne, and, from that hour to the present, shared the dangers and partook of the hardships of a frontier life. What a "lordling" he!

There is Thomas Ewing, whom the Whigs of Ohio delight to honor! He is the son of a poor tavern keeper, residing in an adjoining county. In his youth he did the honors of the stable—uniting the occupation of the hostler and the servant, for many years. Feeling an intellectual power within, he fancied that he was fashioned to move in a higher orbit. Determining to possess himself of "the power of knowledge," he left home for the Kanawha salt works, where he chopped wood for money, doing as much in one day as men usually do in three. From the salt works to the halls of learning—thence by rapid strides to the Senate chamber! What a "lordling!"

Then there is Corwin—who commenced his life splitting rails and building worm fences! And now he is peer to the proudest in the land! The "lord" of mind!

And last in our list, but second to none in the hearts of the People, is our venerable farmer Governor. He, too, mauled rails, drove his single yoke of oxen—his entire "capital"—and endured the privations of the Buckeye pioneers! What pursuit more noble! A seat in the Legislature of the State, a Representative in Congress for many years—Governor of the *land*—(he built his cabin here before a more honorable title was achieved)—of his adoption!"

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

Retrenchment and Reform.—All's well at Washington, and the complaint that the expenses of Government have gone up from thirteen to thirty-nine millions of dollars is no longer to be made. The Postmaster General has issued an order requiring all postmasters to use and re-use the paper and twine that come to them wrapped round letters and newspapers. Here is at once a remedy and a preventive—old wrappers and cut twine. These will restore the finances of the nation—these will bring back business and equalize exchange. On what a grand scale is every thing done in this country!

The Globe acknowledges that Bill Johnson, the Patriot and Lake Pirate, was once employed as a "secret inspector," on the principle, "set a rogue to catch a rogue." Most of the appointments by the Executive, one would infer from the character of the incumbents, are made upon the same principle.—*Richmond Whig.*

Bond's Speech.—The Editor of the Georgia Constitutionalist, intending to reply to Mr. Bond's speech, has written three or four long articles by way of preliminary flourish, without arriving at all at the merits of the subject. He promises to get to the gist of the matter by and by. We beg him to remember the case of the Dutchman, who being about to jump over a wide ditch, and wishing to take a fair start, went back three miles and ran the whole distance with such tremendous speed, that when he arrived at the ditch, he had to sit down on the edge of it and rest himself without being able to jump at all.—*Louis. Jour.*

"OUR SOUTHERN GOLD MINES."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CHARLOTTE, (N. C.) Aug. 1, 1838.

Some statements, with regard to improvements in smelting the precious metals, have been lately made through the public papers, calculated to mislead those who have little knowledge of the processes to which gold is subjected to obtain it from its ores.

That the gold region of the United States is extensive and largely supplied with valuable ores, there is no question, and if any new system of extraction produced results so favorable as they have been represented, a sensible interest would naturally be felt among those engaged in working the mines; but although the *new* process, as it is called, has attracted their attention, no positive or practical results, to any valuable extent, have been perceived in the neighborhood of Charlotte.

There is no subject—not even the practice of medicine—or of divinity—which so easily misleads the easy credulity of man, or more readily engages his faculty of self-deception, than the thirst for gold. Calculations of the most extravagant nature, expenditures of reckless character, and returns of the most insignificant amount, have been seen to attend the feverish paroxysm of an excited imagination upon this subject. Enormous sums have been lavished for mines reported to be inexhaustible—in the erection of machinery and "improvements"—while experience proves that the agriculturist who, during the summer, attends to his crops, and occupying the otherwise idleness of winter in searching for gold, is, usually, the most *profitable* manager.

That the processes in use for extracting gold from the ores have not obtained the full amount existing in them, is a fact well understood by the miners; and various experiments have been made in order to effect this desirable object.

That any approach has been made to results similar to those lately described in the "Globe," is exceedingly doubtful. In England, we are told, the smelting process is approved; and in Russia a *peculiar character* of gold ore is said to yield a much larger amount of metal by smelting than by the system of washing and amalgamation. It is equally well known, however, that gold is found in various combinations, requiring very *different treatment* to extract it. It is not believed here that any profitable effects will follow a few partial experiments made by smelting some *lead* ores near Charlotte. A small amount of metal derived from this process was assayed, and the calculations made from the result were about one-third of the amount represented in the "Globe," and other public journals of South—supposing always that the specimen presented was a *fair* one.

If one-third of the sum thus stated *could* be obtained upon a *large* amount of the ores, a very profitable investment might be made; but the errors and mismanagement which have repeatedly occurred in mining operations have somewhat abated the rashness of speculation. The capital and expense necessary to realize a profit will probably prevent any extensive application of the "new" process until more satisfactory information is gained upon the subject.

It is highly probable that the assay above referred to, and which has been so largely overrated, was the basis of the sanguine statements which appear in some of the papers; and which, like the discovery of the very *equivocal* "virgin silver," will not largely increase the amount of the precious metals in circulation, nor prevent the balance of trade from operating upon them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Expeditious Travelling.—There is nothing, perhaps, among the phenomena of the present age, which is more worthy of admiration than the expedition with which journeys from distant parts of the country are accomplished. The Petersburg Constellation publishes the following memorandum from a Traveller who made the trip from that place to Philadelphia and back again in three days and a half; having spent *six* hours in Richmond, *eight* in Philadelphia, and on his return *twelve* in Baltimore, and *nine* and a half in Washington City.

"I left Petersburg in the Cars for Richmond on Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock, reached Richmond at ½ past 9; went to bed at 10, and left in the cars for Fredericksburg, Thursday morning at 4; arrived in Philadelphia, via Frenchtown and Newcastle, Friday morning at about 4—at 6 dressed and went up to the Hotel in the City, where, after dressing and breakfasting, I transacted my business and left at 2 P. M for Baltimore—reached Baltimore at ½ past 9, same evening; lodged at the new Exchange Hotel, (which for attention, neatness and comfort, may be classed with the Tremont House of Boston, the Mansion House of Philadelphia and French's Hotel of Norfolk) left that City at 9 Saturday morning; arrived in Washington at ½ past 11; remained until nine that night, when I left in the Potomac Boat for Fredericksburg, and reached Petersburg at ½ past 11 Saturday morning, without much fatigue or loss of sleep."

Did it never strike our readers, that the Globe newspaper never fails to discover some fault in every dismissed member of the Cabinet, just as soon as he gets his "walking papers," although it may previously have vindicated him against every aspersion, and sworn daily to the immaculateness of his virtue as well as to the infallibility of his wisdom? Secretary Dickerson has scarcely been superseded in the Navy Department by Mr. Paulding, when the Globe admits that "the discipline and character of the Navy are at a very low ebb;" and accounts for it by saying that Ex-Secretary Dickerson "was too indulgent in granting leaves of absence without due discrimination—in permitting officers to accept or reject a service to which he had ordered them—and in various other ways declining to enforce those rigid rules of discipline so indispensible to the vital principle of every service." That all this is true, we have no doubt—for the Whigs have been bringing forward these charges for years past,—but they were treated as "Whig lies," and Mr. Dickerson, instead of being promptly superseded, was retained in the Department, to the manifest ruin of the Navy, and the injury of the country. Is Gen. Jackson's old doctrine of the *Unity* of the Executive, and the consequent responsibilty of the President for the acts of his Secretary, still recognized at Washington!

Lynchburg Virginian.

Vicksburg.—We rejoice to discover, from some remarks of the Vicksburg Register that our thriving neighbor on the Mississipi, is advancing in morals and intellect, as well as in commerce. "Our city," says that Gazette, "is now filled to the brim with benevolent societies, debating clubs, and associations for mutual benefit. The intellectual repast has taken the place of the midnight revel. The arena of science has supplanted the haunt of dissipation."

Preaching on the Red River.—A preacher somewhere along the Red River, delivered the following sermon to his congregation! "Friends, brotheren and sisters! This weather is awful hot—too hot to preach with comfort or edification. We may then as well give it up and let's all go and liquor." The suggestion was at once acceded to, and a general rush was made by the whole congregation, headed by *their spiritual* guide.

We copy the following paragraph from papers received by yesterday's mail. It serves the attention of the Southern public. The mere suspicion that such a base act was committed, should be traced without [illegible] tion:

Most Infamous and Inhuman Conduct.—It will be recollected that Capt. DAVIS, of the schr. Camerdon, of Philadelphia, rescued a number of passengers from the wreck of the ill fated N. Y. and carried them into Wilmington, N. C. Capt. Henry Camerdon arrived this morning in this port and has furnished us with an account of the following infamous and inexcusable conduct on the part of the Captain of a schooner, the name of whom we regret is not recollected. The information was communicated to Capt. D. by the [illegible] and can be implicitly relied upon.

The schr. Merchant, of Elizabeth City, bound to Wilmington, N. C. with a cargo of [illegible] passed the passengers on the wreck of the [illegible] heard their desperate cries for aid, saw them struggling with the waves, when even hope had [illegible] forsaken them, and notwithstanding they were [illegible] tinctly hailed by them *he refused to afford assistance*, and proceeded on his course. The reason which he afterwards assigned for this inhuman and murderous neglect of duty was that he *would get in before him.*

We trust that the Wilmington, N. C. papers will ascertain the name of this inhuman monster, and publish it in connexion with his infamy.

Philada. Exchange.

The Exploring Squadron.—The [illegible] at hand when this long talked of expedition is about to sail, and try its fortunes abroad. There was a time when the departure of this fleet would have been the signal for the expression of an honorable pride in the great mass of the American people. But delays and resignations came like flakes of snow, and the enterprize was almost abandoned. It is now not far from twelve, or eighteen months, since we visited the Macedonian, then in the bite of Craney Island, ready to sail for unknown seas, and only waiting a short jaunt to New York for a warming to the veteran officer which has distinguished a Cook and a host of modern navigators. Instead of getting heated at New York, the Macedonian became as cool as a cucumber, and is now enjoying the breezes in the forts as calmly as possible. What has produced all this we cannot say, but the result was discreditable to the Navy, or those who directed its councils. Let this be forgotten, or remembered only to whet the edge of discipline hereafter, that the result be effected, good will grow out of evil, and honor out of shame. And especially, we say, let not the jarrings have grown out of the expedition, as at first organized affect the character of the present.

While it is admitted that the public interest in the squadron does not kindle the enthusiasm throughout the nation that would have attended the departure of the first, yet it is [illegible] and should receive the regards and the best wishes of the people. The gallant officers who now sally forth on the errand of peace to their country, have not only done nothing to forfeit, but for their present course, deserve [illegible]. They go at the bidding of the nation on a mission of science and humanity, and may success and happiness be their lot, and honors crown their toils. To [illegible] sympathies in the expedition, it is enough to know that the gallant officers of the American Navy conduct it, and that [illegible] ble but patriotic tar, who, though he may not high honors, is ever ready to [illegible] his blood like water, will attend it wherever floats that standard sheet-[illegible] spangled banner, over brave men [illegible] in the public service, thither will [illegible] thies and affections of the people [illegible] will encourage, and uphold, and [illegible]

It is thought the squadron may get [illegible] in the early part of the coming week. The Vincennes and the Peacock, which [illegible] down to the bite of Craney Island on Wednesday, got under way yesterday and [illegible] further progress. The Relief Sloop dropped down yesterday afternoon, [illegible] elsewhere stated. The Purpose has not [illegible]

Norfolk Beacon.

The Springs.—The arrivals at [illegible] for the week ending the 5th inst. [illegible] ted at 1900. The departures correspond ed nearly with the arrivals; had it been otherwise, the public establishments, with their facilities, could not have furnished the necessary accommodations. The number of strangers now in the village is estimated at 3000. Among the strangers of distinction is Mr. Pontois, the French Minister, and Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island.

A Sub-Treasurer not gone!—A Loco Foco Representative in the State Legislature, and Sub Treasurer and Postmaster of this county, by the name of [illegible], has been bound over to appear at the term of the Washtenaw circuit court, to answer to the charge of having been engaged with [illegible] boring a gang of horse thieves and counterfeiters for some time past. The [illegible] way of keeping Mr. Van Buren's Treasuries from running away. The [illegible] system works to a charm! We shall [illegible] acknowledge the superiority of their [illegible] illustrations of their safety.

Upsilante (Mich.)

Investment of the Smithsonian Bequest.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given official notice that the money bequeathed by the late James Smithson, Esq. of London, for founding an institute in the city of Washington, amounting to about a half million of dollars, will, it is expected, be received during the present month. The act of Congress passed July 7, 1838, directs the Secretary to invest the same in [illegible] States, bearing an interest at a rate [illegible] less than five per cent. per annum. [illegible] announces that he is now prepared to receive proposals from persons who have [illegible] of this description for sale.

Important Preventive against Hydrophobia.—A Physician has discovered that [illegible] drops of any mineral acid applied to the wound occasioned by the bite of any [illegible] animal, will prevent hydrophobia in the patient. The acid will decompose the [illegible] sonous saliva, and consequently no [illegible] fect will follow.—*N. Y. Express.*

Uncommonly Accommodating.—[illegible] our exchange papers lately presents the curious mistake of the printer. The [illegible] line "Through by Day-light," which belonged to a steamboat advertisement, was placed over that of Brandreth's Pills.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

NESDAY EVENING, AUG. 15, 1838.

Those indebted to the undersigned, can conveniently make payment before of inst. will confer an obligation by

E. J. HALE.

ust 1, 1838.

RTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

ERLAND COUNTY.—Archibald McDiarmid, Stephen Hollingsworth and David Reid, ns All Vans. No change. State of the ote: McDiarmid 549, John McLean 313 ote: Hollingsworth 952, Reid 900, John n, (Whig) 668. For Governor, Dudley nch 608 Alex. Johnson, Sheriff.

ES, COLUMBUS AND BRUNSWICK SENATO-STRICT.—Robert Melvin (Van,) by a ma- about 150 votes over William R. Hall, A Whig loss.

ES.—George Barksdale, [Van] Commons. State of the poll: Barksdale 476, Jos. n, (Whig) 191. For Governor, Dudley nch 359. For Senate, Melvin 350, Hall

ES.—Oliver K Tuton and James Blount, ns. Both Vans. No change. Poll: Tu- Blount 473, Archibald McRae [Whig] W Lee [Whig] 373. For Governor, 453, Branch 443. For Sheriff, Neill Mc- Poll: McAlpin 532, Gregory 129, Ward bart 85, Gilchrist 115.

WICK.—Frederick J. Hill, (Whig,) Com- No change. For Senator, Hall's majori- 100.

HAVEN.—Charles Henry, Senate; Jas. E Larkins, Commons. All Vans. No Clerk of County Court, T F. Davis.

ES.—Jas Williams, Whig, Commons. Poll: 308, Charles Harper 120 A Whig gain.

AND LENOIR.—Jas Harper, Whig, is e- to the Senate, by a majority of 61 over Al- ton, Van. A Whig gain. State of the

	Harper.	Wootten.
Green,	187	66
Lenoir,	85	145
	272	211

ES.—Jas. K. Hill, S. without opposition; mon and Hampton Sullivan, Commons. n Buren. No change. John E. Hussey, by a majority of 112 over Thomas J.

ES.—John A. D. McNeill, Van, Commons. nge. Poll: McNeill 445, Duncan Mur- (in favor of a Bank and against Sub- ry.) 444. For Governor, Dudley 555, 281. For Sheriff, Evander McIntosh re- without opposition.

ES AND MONTGOMERY.—Dr. Montgomery, without opposition, for the Senate.

ES.—Thomas Bunting, Van, Senate, opposition; Timothy Underwood, Whig, kson Sloan, Van, Commons. A Whig one. Poll: Underwood 536, Sloan 529, Lane 505. Curtis Thompson, Sheriff.

ES.—Col Jos. White, Senate, without op- n; George Dunlap and Patrick Henry n, Commons Poll: Commons: Dunlap nston 684, Kenneth B. Murchison (——,) For Governor, Dudley 908, Branch 161. Y. H. Allen, without opposition.

NSON.—Wm. R. Holt, Senate; B. L. Beall, arles Brummell, Commons. All Whigs. nge. Poll: Senate: Holt 462, John W. s 452 Commons: Beall 1338, Brummell Spurgen 531, H. Walser 407. For Gov- Dudley 1412, Branch 70. For Sheriff, M. Smith, Whig.

MOND.—Duncan McLaurin and George s, Commons. Both Whigs, without oppo- For Governor, Dudley 504. Branch 37.

MOND AND ROBESON.—Alfred Dockery, e, by a majority of 171 votes over Walter k. Poll:—

	Dockery.	Leak.
mond,	308	95
eson,	363	405
	671	500

OIR.—Commons: Windall Davis, Van. No e. Poll: Davis 279, P. Hardee [W.] 226. overnor, Dudley 221, Branch 260.

ARLES.—Senate: Weldon N. Edwards.— ons: William Eaton, Jun. 500, Samuel A. ms 479, Gen John Hawkins 396, Thomas ristmass 112. Eaton and Williams, Vans, d. No change. Sheriff, Joseph S. Jones. overnor, Branch 651, Dudley 106.

NGE.—Senate: Gen. Allison [V. B.] 731, Waddell [W.] 694. Commons: Col. Stock- Col. Sims, and Col Trollinger [V. B.] and n A. Graham, Whig. Poll: Vans, Stockard Trollinger 1566, Sims 1474, Bracken 1345; A. Graham 1486, W. P. Mangum 1468, John 1299, —— Johnson 1277. Whig loss, 3.

HAMPTON.—W. Moody, Whig, Senate. Amis and Herod Faison, Commons. Mr is a Whig; Mr. Amis is opposed to the nistration, but supports the Sub-Treasury ns him with the Whigs in our Table, (says leigh Register.)

ERT.—Elijah S. Bell, Whig, in the Com- a Whig gain. Poll: Bell 348, Smith, Van, For Governor, Dudley 428, Branch 48.

ES.—William Huggins, Whig, is elected in Commons. Poll: Huggins 177, Cox, Van, For Governor, Dudley 213, Branch 39

BESON.—Jonathan Redding, Senate; Zebedee and Wm. B. Lane, Commons. All Whigs. Senate: Redding 595, T. Lane, Van, 253. ons: Rush 836, Lane 737, Walker, Whig, Hawkins, Van, 327. For Governor, Dudley Branch 59. Sheriff, Isaac White.

ES.—W. W. Cherry, Whig, Senate; L. Whig, and J. Rogers, Van, Commons. A gain of two. Poll: For Senate: Cherry 256, Mebane, Van, 226. For Commons: Bond Rogers 481, Lee, Van, 423. For Governor, y 403, Branch 225.

TERET AND JONES.—Enoch Foy, Whig, by a ity of 96 over T. Marshall, Van. Poll:—

	Foy.	Marshall.
Carteret,	161	131
Jones,	105	39
	266	170

NE.—Samuel Whitaker, Senate; N. G. Rand, Massey and Jas. Mangum, Commons. All A Whig loss of one. Poll: Senate: Whit- 534, Dr. Hicks 412. Commons: Rand 1158, y 1145. Mangum 1081, W. R. Gales 998, s 791, McCullers 413, Hinton 240. The four higs. For Governor, Dudley 937, Branch P. Burt, Sheriff.

LFORD.—Jas. T. Morehead, Senate, without sition; Lindsay, Doak and Thomas, Commons. higs. A Whig gain of one. Poll: Com- Lindsay 1559, Doak 1343, Thomas 1430, an Parker, Van, 700. For Governor, Dud- 1342, Branch 139. Jas. W. Doak, Sheriff, out opposition.

TON.—Samuel S. Biddle, Senate; Samuel Hy- and Wm. B. Wadsworth, Commons. All s, and Whig gain of 3. State of the Poll: e: Biddle 320, John M. Bryan, Van, 229. ons: Ilyman 522, Wadsworth 519, Abner er, Van, 472, David D. Frater, Van, 406. overnor, Dudley 519, Branch 309.

TAX.—M. Franklin, Senate; Puryear, Boyden Oglevie, Commons. All Whigs, and a Whig of 4.

ORE.—Matthew R. Moore, Senate, Whig; gton and Matthews, Whigs, and one Van in Commons. No change.

WAN.—Samuel Ribelin, Senate; Wm. D. Craw- Hamilton C. Jones and Jesse A. Clement, C. Senate: Ribelin 687, E. D. Austin 352. Com- Crawford 1475, Jones 1183, Clement 921, Kilpatrick 731, Adam Roseman 535, Giles earson 335. All Whigs. Sheriff, John H. e. For Governor, Dudley 2008, Branch 26.

SVILLE.—State of the Poll: Senate: John C. Taylor (Whig) 340, James Wyche (Van) 328.—Commons: Robert B. Gilliam (W.) 943, Horace L. Robards (W.) 747, Elijah Hester (V.) 845. Sheriff, Col. L. Gilliam. For Governor, Dudley 872, Branch 220.

CHATHAM.—William Albright, Senate; I. Clegg, Maurice Q. Waddell and J. S. Guthrie, Commons. All Whigs. 1 gain. See state of poll below.

RECAPITULATION.

Thirty-nine counties are heard from, in which the Whigs have elected 64 members, and the Vans 45,—with 1, (Mr. Amis of Northampton,) uncertain, he being opposed to the Administration, but in favor of the Sub-Treasury.

The Whig gain is, in Pitt 2, Johnston 1, Craven 3, Greene 1, Greene and Lenoir 1, Guilford 1, Chatham 1, Carteret 1, Bertie 2, Surry 4, and Sampson 1.—Total gain 18.

The Whig loss is, in Halifax 3, Orange 3, Granville 1, Wake 1, Bladen 1. Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick 1.—Total loss 10.

There are 26 counties yet to be heard from, electing 60 members. Of these, in the last Legislature, the Whigs had 27, and the Vans 33. Supposing them to return a similar number of each party this year, the aggregate of Whigs would be 91, and of Vans 78, with 1 doubtful. The whole number in both Houses is 170.

But we hope to gain in Onslow, Rockingham, Mecklenburg, Burke & Yancey, Currituck & Chowan, and Pasquotank. We cannot see where we can lose more than a member or two.

The gain has been so apportioned between the two Houses, that if we maintain only the ground we have gained, we shall have a clear majority in both Houses.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1838. Dudley.	Branch.	1836. Dudley.	Spaight.
Edgecombe,	165	507	71	1191
Beaufort,	768	217	755	236
Pitt,	637	275	482	510
Columbus,	190	137	210	185
Wayne,	383	342	180	716
Washington,	322	46	377	54
Johnston,	732	142	364	672
Franklin,	254	460	308	564
Halifax,	458	321	565	463
Granville,	820	252	977	391
Warren,	106	651	92	673
Wake,	937	920	864	891
Cumberland,	657	608	499	800
Orange,	1480	1308	1257	1132
Robeson,	450	443	409	508
Craven,	519	309	268	669
Green,	350	61	171	275
Moore,	555	281	342	545
Guilford,	1342	139	1145	475
Chatham,	1026	250	932	627
Lenoir,	221	260	192	385
Carteret,	428	48	371	243
Stokes,	1030	800	828	802
Jones,	213	39	228	121
Bertie,	403	225	336	489
Surry,	1010	266	883	1035
Davidson,	1412	70	1289	69
Rowan,	2008	30	1642	117
Bladen,	276	359	324	345
Anson,	908	161	1012	274
Richmond,	504	37	617	60
Randolph,	1148	59	1009	112
	21,702	10,023	18,884	15,554

Whig gain in 32 counties, 8,311.

The following is the state of the poll at the different precincts in Cumberland county:—

	Senate. McDiarmid.	McLean.	Commons. Hollingsworth	Reid.	Winslow.	Governor. Dudley.	Branch.
Fayetteville,	101	91	280	280	273	252	185
Blue's,	40	23	65	46	41	49	31
Flea Hill,	34	22	62	57	34	35	43
Averasborough,	69	32	116	94	61	59	71
Johnston's,	40	29	49	50	41	21	57
Christian's,	47	20	73	77	27	14	60
J. Monroe's,	38	4	40	36	20	17	33
Barbecue,	54	17	80	79	59	86	21
Col. Smith's,	37	4	39	34	14	5	40
Newberry's,	36	14	65	54	17	44	16
N. McLean's,	15	32	34	35	44	36	11
A. Munroe's,	38	25	49	48	37	39	40
	549	313	952	900	668	657	608

Chatham County.—We cannot deny our readers the pleasure of seeing the annexed state of the poll at the precincts in Chatham. The uniformity of the votes for the Whig candidates for the Commons, does infinite credit to the friends of the good cause in old Chatham:—

	Senate. Albright.	Keen.	Commons. Waddell.	Clegg.	Guthrie.	Cotton.	Fooshee.	Alston.
Pittsboro',	59	16	129	125	125	41	35	28
Grove,	57	25	106	106	108	79	79	6
Egypt,	52	15	68	82	74	40	25	
Haywood,	51	65	86	90	90	159	86	
Albright's,	61	4	94	95	94	8	4	4
Lassater's	40	32	65	63	65	84	69	46
Marsh's,	12	14	21	20	21	26	26	16
Hadley's,	67	54	99	92	97	129	107	100
Flemming's,	42	39	77	76	77	75	59	24
McPherson's,	24	25	34	39	37	48	39	29
Bear Creek,	76	103	121	124	123	171	147	108
	541	392	900	912	911	861	675	361

Bertie.—An example of what perseverence and effort in a good cause will produce, may be seen in the following comparison of the strength of parties in Bertie for six years past:—

"In 1832, there were only 43 Whig voters in Bertie.
In 1825, Long was beaten by Bynum 208.
In 1836, the Van Buren majority was 130.
In 1837, Long was beaten again by 85."

We intended to expose the grossly indecent and undignified conduct of one of the members for this county, on the night of the late election; but upon second thoughts, we have concluded that it would be a useless task to mend his manners or his morals.—So we desist; and again treat him with that forbearance of which he has shown himself so little deserving at our hands.

Qualification of Voters.—The evils of permitting the Inspectors of Elections to construe the Constitution and the Laws, as they please, or as may best suit their own party views, in respect to the qualifications of voters, are more and more manifest at every election. It is a crying evil, calling aloud for remedy, and if the only remedy is to be found in a decision of the Supreme Court, such a decision ought to be had. We hope some one of those whose rights were violated, at the late election, will have the question tried. At present, the decisions are made to conform to the wishes of the Inspector and Sheriff, not to the law and the Constitution.

The Election.—The last seven days have truly been days of hopes and fears—of elation and despondency. On Thursday morning we were greeted with news of the revolution in Craven, and of the gain in Bertie. In the course of the same day we heard from Green and Lenoir, of the gain of two more good Whigs. Then came our own defeat on the next day—a defeat, though deeply to be deplored, by no means disheartening. It will not do to despond whilst a Whig can command 668 votes in Cumberland County. No: The battle must be again fought, in perfect assurance that truth and order will finally prevail over error and mobocracy. Next came Robeson, where we have gained votes, if not victory. We do not despair of her. Then came Bladen, with her complete triumph of Loco Focoism. And, to off-set that, Richmond comes forward to assure us of her firm devotion to Whig principles, notwithstanding the efforts of her talented and most respectable Van Buren candidate for the Senate. If any have doubted her integrity, let them examine the state of the polls. Next we had rumours, since but too fully verified, of defeat in Wake and Orange. In the latter county we have still one good man and true—William A. Graham, than whom no State can boast of a purer statesman. But in Wake our friend Gales has been sacrificed to the combined influence of virulent attacks and spurious votes. To cheer us under these sad reverses, we received along with them, news of the great triumph in Surry, of the obliterated stain of Van Burenism in Chatham and Guilford, and of the safety of the cause in Stokes and Randolph, in which we had reason to fear that too many candidates and other causes of a local nature might defeat some of our candidates. And last, not least, of the election of a sound Whig in Sampson, by the highest vote, too. It is under the influence of these mingled feelings of pain and pleasure, that we pause to survey the field of battle, and to count the chances of victory. So far, with 39 counties heard from, we have lost 11 members, and gained 18—a clear Whig gain of 7. Surely there is therefore, much ground to expect success, and we would claim the day, if we had not already been so egregiously disappointed, in Halifax, Wake and Orange, for instance, as to make us careful how we give rise to hopes that *may* be disappointed. In a few days we shall know all. In the mean time, our readers must be content with present gains.

As to the Governor's election, the public has ceased to feel any anxiety about it.—Poor Mr. Branch is beaten so far that his political aspirations in North Carolina are probably at an end. We find that between the election in Halifax and the general election, he packed up and was off for Florida, bag and baggage. Doubtless he was anxious to take his seat in the Florida Convention. The Tallahassee Watchman expresses great regret at the probability of losing his valuable services in that body. We feel great pleasure in quieting its anxiety on the subject.

Principles of the Party.—Heaven save the mark!—Whilst the Loco Foco candidates in this part of the State electioneered on all sides of the Bank question—now in favor of local Banks and now against them, as might happen to suit the region in which they were operating, but generally denouncing all bank rags, bank stockholders and bank officers, (not forgetting the *Attorneys,*) —we find Mr. James Wyche of Granville endeavoring to oust Mr. Taylor, the excellent Senator from that county, because he did not vote for an increase of the capital of the Bank of the State, at the last session of the Legislature. He says that it may very well be, that the capital was already large enough for the stockholders, because, says he, the smaller the capital the greater the profit; but he asks, "is the capital large enough for the convenience of the people?" What! the "convenience of the people" promoted by Banks! Take care, Mr. James Wyche, or you will be read out of the loco foco ranks, a catastrophe which the Whigs might have serious reason to regret. We advise you forthwith to take the back track, and on the next occasion of addressing the people, denounce the "monsters" with as much zeal as you seem now to be lauding them for their "convenience."

North Carolina Manufactories.—The Rail Road Journal, in copying the list of Factories in this State, says of the States of Virginia and North Carolina:—

"It must be evident to even the most casual observer who travels through those States —as one of the editors of this Journal had the pleasure of doing extensively in 1823 and '24—that they are eventually to become as noted for, as they have heretofore been for want of, extensive manufactories; as they possess, in the first place, inexhaustible and valuable minerals of various kinds, as well as a soil and climate for cotton, and then the necessary water-power, to *any amount*, for manufacturing purposes. It is now only necessary for the people of North Carolina to turn their attention, in the full confidence of success, to the construction of Rail Roads, as they are doing to a considerable extent, connecting the interior and western counties with the seaboard, and *the Great West* —to give an impulse to manufacturing of various kinds, as well as to the improvement of their soil."

The paragraph relative to the Charlotte Mine, recently inserted in our paper, and which the Charlotte Journal says is incorrect, did not originate with us. We clipped it from one of our exchange papers, where no credit was given to it.

The Navy.—In relation to the scurrilous assaults upon our gallant Navy, which have lately appeared in the Globe, we find the following remarks in the last National Intelligencer, from which it may reasonably be inferred that Amos Kendall, that "actor of all *dirty* work," is regarded at Washington as the author:—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"Though published as editorial, it does by no means follow that the articles referred to are from the pen of the ostensible editor of that paper. On the contrary, the diversity of the style, and even of the sentiments, in different articles which have lately appeared in that journal, proves that several hands are engaged in the elaboration of its original contents. That some of these articles are written by officers in the Government, of higher or lower grades, is said, and is so probable, that we entertain no doubt of it. To such an origin, for more than one reason, we attribute the late slanders upon the Navy. We do so, in the first place, because we feel pretty sure that upon no less authority than that of some high officer of the Government—either the President himself, or some one supposed to possess his confidence—would those articles have found their way into the columns of the Globe. We do so, upon further consideration, because, as we understand, the Editor of the Government paper has *a son* in the Navy; and, even if he were the malignant person some suppose him to be, as no animal is so cruel as to prey on its own offspring, he cannot be suspected of the ferocity of stigmatizing his own son as "a cut-purse and cut-throat," as he has done "all classes" of the officers of the Navy.

We are, therefore, of opinion, that the agency of the Official Editor in these libels must be considered as confined to his admission of them into his columns from some official source.

That source, we have already intimated, is not the Secretary of the Navy. It is not the President, nor the Secretary of State, nor the Secretary of War, nor the Attorney-General; for all these are absent from the city. They must be held guiltless. Is it some other high officer of the Government, then, that into the public ear has poured this "lepetous distillment?" Who is he that has undertaken to degrade and dishonor the Navy by charges which, in their application to the Navy generally, are as false as they are foul? The People have a right to know *who* it is that, under cover of a "brief authority," thus tramples on the honor of the American flag, and holds up to the scorn and contempt of the People its gallant and high souled defenders. The People *will* know who it is. He cannot be allowed to shelter himself behind an anonymous irresponsibility.

The officers of the Navy cannot protect themselves against libels which have an official sanction. The press, therefore, ought to be their shield against them. If this gross outrage upon their fair fame be not an *official* accusation, denunciation, and condemnation, *whose* act is it. What individual has taken this means of slaking his personal hate, or gratifying his rankling envy of superior merit?

Who art thou? What art thou? Stand forth, thou Slanderer!

Wake County.—It will be seen that this County has elected the entire Administration Ticket, after a contest without a parallel for the violence with which it has been conducted. Not only were the ordinary weapons of partizan warfare put in requisition by the Van Buren party, but the most reckless assaults were unscrupulously made upon private character, and other means resorted to by the leaders, which, if those who used them can reconcile to their sense of justice and fair-dealing, we envy not their notions of right and wrong. So malignant were the feelings displayed towards one of the Whig candidates in particular, that many Administration men manifested their disgust and indignation by voting for him. If there had been an open field and a fair race, the result would have been different, but the day has been won by jockeying and foul riding.—*Ral. Register.*

The number of passengers who apply for seats in the conveyances of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road line has increased so rapidly of late, that it is found impossible to accommodate all.—The Company are now engaged in extending their facilities, and we trust that all who prefer this route may be speedily accommodated.

The Company have recently ordered 6 additional coaches and 60 horses. The new steamer, 'The Governor Dudley,' is hourly expected.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Governor Branch and family passed through our Town on Thursday, on their way South.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

We understand that the Banks of Charleston have determined to resume specie payments on the 1st of next month. The Commercial Bank of this place will do the same. The country banks have not been heard from, but we presume that of course they will join in the measure.—*Columbia Telescope.*

The Augusta Chronicle states that the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania has made a loan of two millions of dollars to the Government of Texas, for fourteen years, at 10 per cent. interest, with an understanding that the notes of that bank shall be current in Texas, and that they are to make consignments of cotton to the credit of the bank in Liverpool.

A Texas paper which reached us yesterday says that the loan offered is 5 millions, for 20 years, which will be accepted.

Columbia Telescope.

The Wabash (Ind.) canal now in progress, is to reach from Manhattan, at the mouth of the Maumee river, to Terre Haute, on the Wabash, 310 miles; thence, by a cross-cut 24 miles, to Central canal, and down the southern section of that 110 miles to Evansville, on the Ohio river, in the southwestern part of Indiana, making a total distance of 444 miles. The summit level, about 200 feet above Lake Erie, is at Fort Wayne. One hundred and ten miles of this canal, west of Fort Wayne, are ready for navigation. One hundred and six miles eastward from Fort Wayne to Manhattan, its termination, are under contract, partly made, and to be completed by Oct. 1, 1839.

The Army and Navy Chronicle mentions as a *rumor*, that the Ship of the Line OHIO is to be fitted out for the Mediterranean station, under the command of Commodore HULL.

The Army and Navy Chronicle, speaking of the late appointment of Major DELAFIELD to the superintendence of the Military Academy, says that Col. THAYER, who, it was generally understood, was to resume the command of that important post, for some reason not known, declined that duty. "There is no fear, however," says the Chronicle, "that it will degenerate under the new superintendent, who is himself a graduate of the Academy."

Singular Effect of Lightning.—On Thursday evening, at half-past nine o'clock, during the severe thunder shower, the lightning struck a tree in Vauxhall Garden New York, which was shivered to atoms, and all the lights in the Garden were instantaneously extinguished, to the great dismay of a large company who were assembled there to witness other performances.

FROM FLORIDA.

The following letter, from our fellow citizen Col. James Gadsden, says the Tallahassee *Floridian* of the 4th inst. gives an account of another horrid murder committed by savages near Bailey's Mills, a few miles from Col. G.'s, entirely within the frontier border. An express to the Governor, received on Thursday, states that two Indian arrows were found in the breast of a small girl, one of the victims. One of the arrows was brought up by the express, which we saw. It is about three feet in length—the barb of iron about 2½ inches long and one inch in width, thin and sharp at the point.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 1, 1838.

To the Editor of the Floridian.

SIR: The early part of last Evening, Mr. Singletary, his wife and two children, were shockingly murdered in this neighborhood. But one of the family, a girl about 5 years of age, miraculously escaped, to tell the melancholy tidings of her parents and sisters. She says the deed was perpetrated by Indians, accompanied by one or two colored persons. Major Dearborn, with volunteers from the neighborhood, is in the search for the murderers, but as they had a whole night in advance to escape, it is not probable that their trail can be followed, or the party overtaken.—Comments are unnecessary.

The contest waging in Florida with the Seminoles has assumed so erratic and guerilla a character, as to require the vigilance and activity of every individual to bring it to a close. No one can anticipate whose house or whose family may be the next victims. Yours,

JAMES GADSDEN.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

The Spider's most attenuated thread
Is cord, is cable, to man's brittle tie on human bliss.

It is with feelings of genuine sorrow, that we are called on to record the melancholy death of Mr. JOHN S. RABOTEAU, of Franklin county, but recently and for the greater portion of his life an estimable citizen of this place. He was returning from Louisburg home, a few days since, in a Sulkey, driving a mule, when it is supposed the animal became frightened, and, starting to run, within a quarter of a mile of his house, threw him out and injured him so badly, that incapable of effort, he lay for many hours exposed to the scorching rays of a mid-day Sun. We say *supposed*, because he was found as described, though he scarcely spoke after being discovered. His remains were brought to this City for interment, and were followed to the tomb by a large concourse of sympathising friends.

Mr. R. was about 72 years of age, but so regular and temperate a man in all things, as to be free, in an unusual degree, from the infirmities incident to age. Few persons have discharged in a more exemplary manner all the duties of life. Though retiring and unobtrusive, his virtue was of the severest kind. An inflexible integrity, a stern moral principle, an uncompromising adherence to truth and right, were its prominent characteristics. Resolute in pursuing his own straight-forward course, he turned aside to interfere with no man's affairs, but following the advice of the Apostle "he studied to be quiet, and to do his own business."—*Ral. Reg.*

The Richmond Enquirer contains a very significant paragraph. It concedes that "it is among the possible events of futurity, that the election of President may be sent to the next Congress."

Another Benton Humbug Exploded.—A few days since a fellow, with a countenance from which honest men would instinctively avert their eyes, arrived at and took up lodgings at the Exchange Hotel. He entered his name as Col. BENTON, gave out that he was a rich planter of Mississippi, and that he came to this city to purchase slaves for his plantation. He soon managed, by various devices, to get deeply in debt, but some of his movements having excited suspicion, he was arrested for debt and, on examination, proved to be a swindler, notorious in the South, by the name of Hines. He is in jail.

In Arkansas, the Whigs are "up and doing." William Cummins is nominated as their candidate for Congress, at the ensuing election. Two years ago, it would have been almost impossible for a Whig to succeed in that State, but times have changed.

Affecting Anecdote.—An afflicting spectacle of insanity, followed by a melancholy result, was witnessed a few days ago, at the lunatic hospital at Saumur. A lady and gentleman went to visit the establishment, accompanied by their child, a little girl of five or six years old. As they passed one of the cells, the wretched inmate, an interesting young woman of twenty-five, who had irrecoverably lost her reason, through the desertion of a seducer and the death of her illegitimate offspring, made a spring at the little girl, who had approached within her reach. In the height of her delirium, the poor creature fancied the stranger's child her own long-lost darling, devouring it with kisses, she bore it in triumph to the farther end of her cell. Entreaties and menaces having proved equally ineffectual to induce her to restore the child to its terrified mother, the director of the establishment was sent for, and at his suggestion the maniac was allowed to retain peaceable possession of her prize, under the impression, that, exhausted with her own frantic violence, she would fall asleep, when the child might be liberated from her grasp, without difficulty, or the employment of harsh means. This calculation was not erroneous; in a few minutes the poor sufferer's eyes closed in slumber, and one of the keepers, watching the opportunity, snatched the child from her arms and restored it to its mother. The shriek of delight uttered by the latter, on recovering her treasure, awakened the poor maniac, who, perceiving the child gone, actually howled with despair, and in a paroxysm of ungovernable phrenzy, fell to the ground—to rise no more. Death had released her from her suffering.

Galignani's Messenger.

The slimmest and the ugliest.—According to the New Orleans Picayune, there is in that city a young fop who laces so tight that it takes two ladies to see him, and then they can't without the help of a microscope; and also a man so ugly that his own shadow wont follow him!

A Public Danger.—A glutton of a fellow was dining at a hotel, who in the course of the 'battle of knives and forks,' accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a yankee sitting near by who bawled out, 'I say, friend, don't make that are hole in your countenance any larger, or we shall all starve to death.'"

Commodore Barron succeeds Commodore Rodgers as head of the Navy, with a salary increased from $2,500 to $3,500 per annum. Commodore Stewart, in command at Philadelphia, is second upon the list of officers, having been forty years in the service.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 6th instant, in the 37th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH ALLAN, consort of Mr. David Allan, merchant, of that town.

Also, on the 4th inst., Mr. TOWNSEND.

In Carrollton Miss., on the 28th July, of the bilious fever, Mr. JOSEPH GALES JOHNSON, a native of North Carolina, aged about 22 years, grand son of Joseph Gales, Sen. Esq.

Another Soldier of the Revolution gone.—On Thursday last, Mr. STEPHEN HOLLINGSWORTH, Sen. aged about 82 years. Through a long life, he has sustained the character of an honest upright and virtuous man. He was born and raised within 13 miles of Fayetteville, in Cumberland county.—*N. C. Journal.*

In Rutherford county, on the 4th instant, THOMAS DEWS, Jr., Esq., Attorney at Law, aged about 30 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 15.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	12 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2¾ a $2¾
Corn,	80	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8	Wheat, new	$1 25
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, August 12, Waddill's boat Lady of the Lake, with goods for Foster & Clemmons, J. & W. Murphy, J. B. Troy, Stockton & Huggins, J. Conrad, W. Foster, of the Interior; and J. R. & D. Gee, C. T. Haigh, C. P. Mallett, Phœnix Factory, E. J. Lilly, B. Beach, and David Shaw of this place.

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1838. 6tf

FOR SALE.

THE BRICK STORE and LOT, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, owned and occupied by Henry P. Peck. For terms, inquire of Gurdon Deming, Esq. upon the premises.

Should it not be sold before the 1st of October, it will be rented for one year from that date.

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, August 14, 1838. 6-tf10

NEW SHOES.

THE Subscribor has this day received a new supply of Ladies' Kid, Seal-skin and Morocco SLIPPERS, Misses' and Children's do., which he offers to sell cheap for Cash. Those wishing to purchase good articles in his line will do well to call.

☞ A general assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES.—*MANUFACTURING* carried on as usual.

B. BEACH.

August 14, 1838. 6 3w

THE LAST

COTILLION PARTY.

MONSIEUR BOISSIEUX respectfully announces to his Scholars, and the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that his LAST PRACTICING COTILLION PARTY will take place on FRIDAY the 17th instant, to which Parents are respectfully invited, and the ladies who may wish to join in the delightful amusement, will confer a favor upon Mr. Boissieux by attending it without any particular invitation. Gentlemen, not Scholars, will be admitted by paying One Dollar for a ticket, to be had from Mons. B., who will sell but few of them, as no tickets are to be had at the door, nor money received.—Gentlemen who intend to accompany ladies will do well to procure a ticket before.

August 15, 1838. 6-1w

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thos Sandford & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to S W. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1838.

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.

August 10, 1838.

Further Notice.

SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission Business.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 10, 1838. 6tf

The Subscriber,

WISHING to remove to the West, now offers his valuable and well known PLANTATION for sale, lying on the waters of Pee Dee River and McCoy's Creek. Also, a splendid SUMMER RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from the River, as healthy a place as Anson County affords.—My Lands are well timbered and a first rate mill site thereon. All necessary buildings on the Plantation, and very convenient. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine, as I am determined to sell.

JAMES WALL.

Anson County, August 1, 1838. 6 4w

The Fourth Term

OF Mrs. Green's Female Institution at Cheraw will commence on the first day of October, 1838.

Every branch of Literature will be taught, which comprises a complete English Education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Music on the Piano and Guitar, Fancy Drawing and Painting, including Maps of every division of the Globe, Needle work, including every variety of Crooel Flowers and Mats, flourishing of Lace and Muslin, embroidering of Silk for Aprons, Work-bags, Pin-cushions, Needle and Thread Cases, and Pocket Books of various kinds. Wax Work of every variety; the making of Fire Screens and Card Racks will also be taught.

Instruments for the use of Scholars, Books, Materials for Painting and Needle Work will be furnished as low as possible.

A select number of Boarders can be accommodated.

Cheraw, (S. C.) August 10, 1838. 6tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

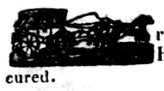
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year — A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,

Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27.

A good Job—A new Jail for Darlington, S. C.

PROPOSALS, sealed and directed to the Subscriber, at Darlington Court House, S. C. will be received from this time to the 1st of September next, for building a JAIL at this place, at which time the Board of Commissioners will meet open the seals, and award the Job to him who may offer proposals most advantageous to the public. The Contractor will be required to give bond with ample security, for the faithful fulfilment of his contract, upon which a Draft on the Treasurer of the Lower Division of the State will be given for a portion of the money in advance.

Reference to be made for specifications to the Subscriber.

E. W. CHARLES,

Clerk Board Com. P. B. D. D.

Darlington C H., (S. C.) July 3. 3tt

COFFEE.

40 BAGS Rio COFFEE, now landing from boat Lady of the Lake For sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

July 31, 1838 43w

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, [illegible] Bordeaux VINEGAR, [illegible]

March 26, 1838 J. ORRELL

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties

E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE land lying on the North side of Deep River, in Chatham County, belonging to the heirs of the late Cornelius Tyson, about two miles above the Gulf, containing about four hundred acres, of which about 175 is cleared;—75 or 80 acres is low ground. This land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. On the premises there is a good two story frame Dwelling House:—The other buildings are common. This land is offered at public or private sale. The heirs living in the State of Mississippi, have authorised the Subscriber to have it advertised One of the heirs will be in this Autumn, when the price and conditions of sale will be made known This land can be shown by Mr. Joseph Palmer, who lives near the premises, who is well acquainted with it.

N. MACLERAN.

Tyson's P. O., July 14 1838 2tf

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

July 5, 1838. JOHN CARNEY.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES. DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Huys Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned are agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, } *March*, 1838 } 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

Notice.

THE Subscriber has procured from Mr. E. L. Winslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wellington, of the best blooded short-horn Durham species. He is not yet two years old, and for size and beauty exceeds any animal of the kind ever raised in this part of the country. He needs only to be seen to be admired. Those who are desirous of improving the breed of their Cattle, or raising first rate Milch Cows, have an opportunity of doing so, by sending their Cows to my Plantation, and paying me $3 for each one they send.

A. BAILEY.

May 23, 1838. 94-3m

N. B.—Those persons who send their servants with Cows, are requested to charge them not to leave open any of my gates. A. B.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,

[90] *Agent for the Company.*

Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; Victims of Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Mother in her family, 7th and last vol of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c.; Lovell's U. States Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

July 31, 1838.

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M D*

Philadelphia, 13th January 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

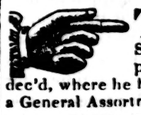
This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds of Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

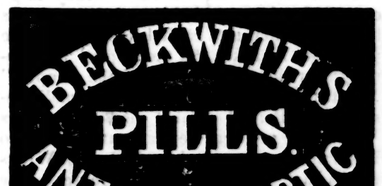
Notice.

THE undersigned has taken charge of the Pole Boats Glasgow, Seawell, Lady of the Lake and Union, which he intends running between Fayetteville and Wilmington, during the low waters of the Fall Season. The Boats will be kept in complete order. Every attention and exertion will be paid to getting up goods shipped by his Boats. The published rates of Doyle O'Hanlon of 1837 will be charged, when no contracts are made.

He will incur no risks for any unforeseen accidents, but will make good any damages caused from neglect.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

July 31, 1838. 4-4w



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83-tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E. J. HALE

February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used — Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C. Nov 11, 1837

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility, I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N C. Jan: 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL. JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and no necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Esq. & Sons, Wilmington; Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Esq. Fayetteville; Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Heyer, Fayetteville.

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomaston lime,
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugar,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Intension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Never Despair; American Almanac; Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Christian Father at Home; Burr, complete. Together with a variety of Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and fill all orders for their Bells of any size, to which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the U. States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTIN.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 86tf.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

January 3, 1838 73tf

French Burr Mill Stone For Wheat, and Cologne Stone for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stone *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish another instead

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Fay'ville

Fayetteville, Sept 20, 1836. 9tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber at this place Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage When Lumber is ordered to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made Fair advances made when ordered.

O. G. PARKER.

Wilmington, N C. Oct. 25, 1837

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, much used, hung on Sea Springs, for sale low. Apply at this Office

March 27.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and vagrant, on the 4th of June 1837 a negro girl who says she is Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Sipsey Wright, of the State of Georgia She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees

FRED'K MOORE Jailor.

Fayetteville, Jan 15, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expired on the 1st day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS.
R. C BELDEN

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Hosack's Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Mrs Hemans; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Family Library;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Blessington, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Sketches of Paris, by an American; the River and the Book, by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, by Miss Pardoe; Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Man; Uncle Horace, by Mrs S. C. Hall; Memoirs of Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale of the French Regency.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

June 19, 1838.

Missouri Harmony.

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Pinnett's Free and Easy Song Book; Amusing Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Historical and Biographical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi and Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature Speaker; Josephus; Young Man's Guide; American Speaker; Josephus; Young Man's Companion; folio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING Expeditiously executed at this Office